

JPRS 76567

7 October 1980

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 124



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets {} are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

7 October 1980

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 124

### CONTENTS

#### PARTY AND STATE

Symposium on Acting According to 'Guiding Principles' (TIANJIN RIBAO, 1 Aug 80) .....	1
Old Cadres Urged To Yield Positions to Talented Professionals (Bao Ding; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 27 Aug 80) .....	4
Ideological, Political Education of Party Members Vital (Zhu Zhichu; TIANJIN RIBAO, 11 Aug 80) .....	7
Violations of Party Discipline Uncovered in Zhejiang (ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 27 Aug 80) .....	11
Nature of 1898 Reform Movement Discussed (Jin Dequn; WEN HUI BAO, 18 Jul 80) .....	14
Psychological Needs in Ideological-Political Work Stressed (Peng Haorong, et al.; GUANGMING RIBAO, 22 Aug 80) .	19
Letters to Editor Complain of Poor Airline Service (RENMIN RIBAO, 17 Aug 80) .....	24
Unreliable Scheduling, by Xi Wang Discourteous Attendants, by Wang Xintang	

#### MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Photo Shows Guided Missile Tracking Equipment (GUANGMING RIBAO, 9 Sep 80) .....	28
Military Biographic Information, Unit Code Designators ....	29

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Efforts To Promote One-Child Families Must Be Realistic (Wang Xingquan; RENMIN RIBAO, 11 Aug 80) .....	33
Integration of Science, Engineering, Arts Urged (Cai Keyong; GUANGMING RIBAO, 15 Jul 80) .....	36
Shanghai Promotes Spare-Time Education (Yang Deguang, Hu Ruiwen; GUANGMING RIBAO, 2 Jul 80) .....	41
Steps Taken To Improve Nationality Work (MINZU TUANJIE, 15 May 80) .....	44

## PARTY AND STATE

### SYMPOSIUM ON ACTING ACCORDING TO 'GUIDING PRINCIPLES'

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 80 p 1

[Article: "Resolutely Act According to the 'Guiding Principles' and Rectify the Party's Workstyle"]

[Text] From 29 to 31 July, the Preparatory Group of the Municipal Discipline Inspection Committee convened a symposium on pursuing thoroughly the 'guiding principles.' It was attended by leading cadres responsible for disciplinary examination work from various wards, counties, bureaus, and organizations under the direct jurisdiction of the city. Experiences in learning to pursue thoroughly the "guiding principles" were exchanged, and the topic of how to further grasp well the work of pursuing thoroughly the "guiding principles" was discussed.

The symposium was vigorous and lively. Comrades attending the symposium expressed their opinions with zest and gusto. Everybody said that he thought and gave many valuable opinions and suggestions.

Many comrades suggested that within a certain period of time, in addition to completely grasping well the thorough execution of the "guiding principles," it will be necessary to emphatically grasp well the following three aspects:

- 1) Firecely grasp existing problems connected with upholding the party's political and ideological lines. It is necessary to earnestly examine those who are in the leading posts of various fronts but who would take over but do nothing, drag on but take no action, with regard to the party's and nation's lines, policies, and laws and regulations; with regard to the various directives and regulations of the central Discipline Inspection Commission; and with regard to the decisions and instructions of the municipal party committee. Disciplinary action should be resolutely meted out to those who will not change after repeated advice, or whose case is very serious.

2) Fiercely grasp problems connected with accepting the supervision of the party and the masses and not going in for special privileges. Those who would break the law and disturb the order by using their professional position to gain special privileges, by trying to earn private profit, by going in for specialization, by corrupting and stealing, by converting public property to personal use and by humiliating dealing blows to, and planning to kill others should be severely punished, and their bad style should be relentlessly checked.

3) Fiercely grasp problems connected with struggling against wrong trends, bad persons, and bad things. Good party members who have engaged in struggle against bad persons and bad things should be strenuously promoted and encouraged. Those who do not give a helping hand to a man in danger should be criticized and severely punished. A new style should be created within the party and in society that considers it glorious to engage in struggle against wrong trends, bad persons, and bad things, and shameful to look on with folded arms. The bad style should become like "rats running across the street; people shout, 'beat them.'"

Many comrades also suggested that, beginning this year, a fixed month in each year be designated as the month for examining how the "guiding principles" are being carried out. By firmly grasping this once a year, the results can be seen after 3 to 5 years.

Comrade Chen Weida [7115 0251 6671], first secretary of the municipal party committee, gave a speech at the symposium. He said that because of the interference and damage of Lin Biao, the "gang of four," and their surrogates in Tianjin, the wounds inflicted on the construction of Tianjin's party organizations are very serious. Since the "gang of four" was smashed, we have achieved good results in party construction, but there are still very great discrepancies. In order to further strengthen the construction of the ideology, organization, and workstyle of our Tianjin party organizations, we need time and much arduous struggle. Therefore, in rectifying the party's workstyle, we should not act overzealously. And in party construction, we have to insist on the party's principles and also to proceed steadily. We must earnestly study, pursue thoroughly, and carry out the "guiding principles," and restore and develop our party's fine tradition and workstyle. In rectifying party style and strengthening party construction, we have to make important decisions and exert great efforts. He said that from now on, comrades who engage in either political work or economic work must insist on democratic centralism and resolutely act according to the "guiding principles." In discipline inspection work, attention must be paid not only to an insistence on principles but also to education. To comrades who have made mistakes, we should insist on the principle of taking a lesson from the past and avoiding future mistakes, and curing the illness to saving the patient from danger. Punishment is important, but education is more important. We should highly regard the practice of leading and educating the masses within and outside the party by using the correct models, and grasp well the propaganda work for correct models in carrying out the "guiding

principles." Our party is very hopeful. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, and through our joint efforts, it is definitely possible for us to do a good job of rectifying and constructing the party.

Li Yanwu [2621 4282 0710], standing member of the municipal party committee, also made a speech at the symposium.

9503

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### OLD CADRES URGED TO YIELD POSITIONS TO TALENTED PROFESSIONALS

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Bao Ding [0545 0002]: "Recommend, Yield One's Position to, and Employ the More Talented"]

[Text] In his diary, "Rongzhai Manuscript," Song Hongmai recorded this episode: "When Sun Quan came to power as the new ruler of the Kingdom of Wu, Lu Su wanted to return to north China. But Zhou Yu pleaded him to stay in the Kingdom of Wu. After Zhou Yu succeeded in doing so, he introduced Lu Su to Sun Quan, saying: 'Your Majesty must widely look for competent aides like Lu Su who will help you achieve success.' When Zhou Yu was gravely ill, he told Sun Quan: 'Lu Su is a man whom you can trust--a man who is undaunted in the face of perils and is capable of handling any situation. I would be glad to see him take my place before I die.' Immediately upon hearing this, Sun Quan named Lu Su minister of war and asked him to command the troops once led by Zhou Yu. When Lu Su encamped his troops in Lukou, he visited Lu Meng, governor of Xunyang Prefecture, and conferred with him on military affairs as soon as he learned that [Lu Meng] was a talented strategist. As soon as the visitor learned of Lu Meng's strategy for the deployment of the troops of the Kingdom of Wu, Lu Su jumped up from the chair and patted Lu Meng on the back, saying: 'My friend, you are really great and outstanding!' Before bidding farewell to his host, Lu Su also paid a tribute to Lu Meng's mother. Shortly after Lu Su's death, Lu Meng took over the command of the troops stationed in Lukou. Later, when Lu Meng resigned from his post for reasons of health, Sun Quan asked him: 'Could you recommend anyone as your successor?' Lu Meng replied: 'Lu Xun is a thoughtful, farsighted, and capable leader.' Without asking any more questions, Sun Quan soon summoned Lu Xun to his office and appointed him the commanding general to succeed Lu Meng.

Zhou Yu, Lu Su and Lu Meng were well-known generals of the Kingdom of Wu and Sun Quan's righthand men and high-ranking aides. When they successively yielded their positions to one another, they made no mistakes. Their main reason for yielding their positions to the more talented was poor health and old age. In other words, they felt too old and too weak to shoulder the heavy responsibilities of state. It was this idea that prompted them to voluntarily recommend and yield their frontline commanding positions to the younger, more talented, and competent generals. What a lofty virtue that was!



Today, this practice of yielding positions to the more talented has become increasingly popular with the people in our socialist country. There are old and ailing cadres in our country today who are no longer qualified to carry out the four modernizations program. Mindful of our long-range national interests, they have voluntarily given up their positions to more robust and outstanding professionals who adhere to the socialist road and are capable of meeting the challenges posed by the four modernizations, and they have willingly assumed the less important positions of advisors and assistants. This action reflects the broadmindedness of Communist Party members, a virtue of the highest order ever displayed by them. There are many other comrades, however, who have been unwilling to yield their positions to more talented professionals. Whenever they hear people talk about yielding positions to the more talented, these shortsighted comrades with declining revolutionary will--comrades who rest on the laurels of their revolutionary past--feel unhappy, grumbling: "During the Great Cultural Revolution, we were asked to stand on the sidelines. Now we are being asked to give up our positions." This idea is wrong. We must make a clear distinction between the plot of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to overthrow all old cadres as an inevitable step in usurping the party and state power, and our recent policy of encouraging old cadres to yield their positions to more talented professionals so as to accelerate the tempo of the four modernizations. The willingness displayed by some of our old comrades to yield their positions reflects a high degree of their loyalty to the party's revolutionary cause. In other words, we should not confuse what Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did with regard to the old cadres during the Great Cultural Revolution with our current policy of encouraging our old cadres to "yield their positions to the more talented." Our policy of encouraging old cadres to yield their positions does not indicate that we want all of our old cadres to quit their posts. As everyone knows, old cadres who have accumulated rich experiences in all fields of work during the protracted revolutionary struggle are valuable assets to our party and state. Among them are resourceful and competent comrades proficient in professional knowledge who undoubtedly still form an important force for carrying out the four modernizations. But as time goes on, the old are bound to be replaced by the new. Even those comrades who hold very important positions still have to consider yielding their positions to the robust cadres of integrity sometime in the future, in order to accelerate the tempo of the four modernizations. They must regard this as a duty none of them can evade.

The ancients said: "A big bird relies on its wings and the air to fly high in the sky. Recruiting and employing able talents to serve the government is an important function to which a ruler must attend. A ruler without the truly competent to be his aides resembles a doctor without good medicine to treat his patients." This means that the ancient rulers attached great importance to the recruiting of good talent. They often considered recruiting and appointing the competent to fill important vacancies as the first order of business. They were willing to do everything possible to overcome all difficulties in introducing healthy and fresh blood to the government. It is certain that appointing talented professionals to important

posts will give rise to jealousy among the people. This will occur from time to time. For this reason, whether or not a person is competent should be tested before he is recruited to fill any position vacated by an old cadre. If he is competent, he should be employed and appointed to a suitable position yielded by an old comrade, disregarding any slander or insinuation against him. In this respect, Sun Quan set a good example for us to follow. When Zhou Yu yielded his position to Lu Su, a man named Zhang Zhao at that time viciously called Lu Su a "precocious and unsophisticated youth who is unpopular with the people working under him." Su Quan was not disturbed by this charge, because he was well aware of, and had confidence in, Lu Su's ability to help him govern the country. Sun Quan also felt that "a ruler should disregard minor mistakes committed by great heroes, and should not mind tiny defects in a jade of great beauty." He held that once anyone saw a white jade with tiny defects, he certainly would not throw it away as rubbish. When Lu Meng yielded his position to Lu Xun, Chun Yushi, governor of Kuaiji Prefecture, sent a letter to Sun Quan, saying: "Your decision to select and appoint an inexperienced and untested youth to an important position worries me." As soon as Lu Xun arrived in the capital of the Kingdom of Wu, he praised his critic Chun Yushi in the presence of Sun Quan as being a "good official." Upon hearing this, Sun Quan was surprised, asking Lu Xun: "Why do you want to praise your critic Chun Yushi?" Lu Xun replied: "Chun Yushi criticized me for a reason that is unknown to me. If I answer his charges with countercharges, it is not in the people's interests. For this reason, such meaningless bickering should be stopped forthwith." Sun Quan said: "You have really set a good precedent worthy of emulation by others." False charges, such as those framed by Zhang Zhao and Chun Yushi, against persons to be appointed to important positions are not dreadful. What worries us is the fact that some employers fail to distinguish genuine talent from fakes, and sycophants from dedicated competent workers. Sun Quan deserves to be called a wise ruler capable of distinguishing right from wrong and promoting good officials and eliminating bad elements. But some of our leaders often become hesitant and even back away from their original decisions to employ talented persons as soon as they heard some criticism and insinuation against them. I know that some old cadres vowed 18 months ago to yield their positions to the more talented. But so far, they still have not delivered on their promise. According to the proverb, there is neither pure gold nor perfect persons and talents in the world. As long as they are generally good and as long as they are persons of integrity, they must be boldly employed, regardless of their minor shortcomings. Only in this way can we take a step forward in training and bringing up a younger generation of talented professionals and help them grow in strength.

Millions and millions of outstanding skilled workers should be trained to meet the needs of the four modernizations. Our broadminded and farsighted old cadres should actively create conditions for those resourceful and outstanding youths to move up step by step to key positions so that they can play an active role in the march toward the four modernizations and in building China into an economically prosperous country.

95/4

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL EDUCATION OF PARTY MEMBERS VITAL

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Zhu Zhichu [2612 0037 0443]: "Earnestly Grasp the Ideological and Political Education of Party Members"]

[Text] To grasp well the ideological and political education of party members is very significant for correcting all kinds of bad styles created within the party by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over a long period, for restoring and developing our party's fine workstyle formed during the long revolutionary struggle, for strengthening and improving the party's leadership, for increasing the party's fighting capacity, and for ensuring the satisfactory progress of the construction of the four modernizations.

The party's fighting capability and prestige emanate from two factors. One is the party's correct line, reflecting objective reality and the people's privileges. The second is the fine workstyle of the party and the exemplary vanguard role of party members. Now that the party's political line, ideological line, and organizational line are all correct, there is no question about this. Therefore, whether the party's lines can be pursued thoroughly within the whole party depends on how well developed the stronghold role of the party organizations and the exemplary vanguard role of the party members are. If our party's organizations at all levels and all party members can truly reach the standards specified in "Certain Guiding Principles for Political Life Within the Party" and the "Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party" (revised edition), then the party's lines will be fully put into effect and converted to a huge material base, with the result that the party's fighting capabilities will be greatly strengthened. As can be seen from the situation with our city's party members at present, however, there are still discrepancies of various degrees from the standards of the "guiding principles" and the revised edition of the party constitution. Especially, some party members who joined the party during the Great Cultural Revolution are basically unqualified to be party members. Some older party members who have been in the party for many years have also become not as well qualified because of the evil effects of the 10 tumultuous years of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." As a result, the party's prestige among the masses of people has been damaged and the party's fighting capability seriously reduced, thus

rendering it very unsuitable to bear the heavy responsibility of leading the construction of the four modernizations. Because of this, the Party Central Committee has requested that before the convention of the 12th National People's Congress, through widespread learning of the spirit of the Fifth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the revised edition of the party constitution be discussed, the execution of the "guiding principles" be pursued thoroughly, and the writings on party construction by party leaders be studied, thus conducting all-around and deep ideological and political education for all party members and cadres.

During the previous stage, the ideological and political education of party members in our city has been satisfactory and has had definite results. As far as the whole city is concerned, however, the development of this work is not yet balanced; party organizations of certain units have not paid enough attention to it, have not grasped it firmly, and have not taken enough measures; even some leading cadres themselves have not learned in earnest. Some of them are learning for learning's sake, and doing for doing's sake. Theory and practice have thus become disjointed and actual results cannot be gained. Therefore, in order to go in better for the ideological and political education work of our city's party members, it is necessary for party organizations at all levels to put forth their best efforts.

Recently, related departments of the Municipal Party Committee, together with the party committees of some wards, counties, and bureaus, conducted a preliminary investigation and analysis of the status of the party members of some basic-level units. From the [study] of party members of these units, it really can be seen that some party members are unqualified or basically unqualified. Major problems exist among them, including. Some party members have been afflicted more deeply with the evil effects of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," are rigid in thinking, and up to now even do not understand, doubt, and are in conflict with the party's present lines, guiding principles, and policies. Some party members have a serious factional attitude, pull and drag this way and that, go in for personal influence, and yet even now are still being received as equals within the party organization. Some party members are very poor in organizational discipline, do not carry out the party's decisions, do not observe the party's appointments, do whatever they wish, and even break the law and disturb order, corrupt morals, and commit foolish acts. Some comrades have developed a serious individualistic attitude, ask for official positions and authority by reaching out their hands to the party, seek private profit through their posts, and go in for bad styles such as specialization, etc. Some party members have a poor revolutionary consciousness, are passive and backward, and do not play the [proper] role as party member's for long. All these problems are incompatible with being a Communist Party member. Therefore, each unit should earnestly go in for an analysis of the status of party members, strictly following the stipulations for the privileges and responsibilities of party members in the "guiding principles" and the revised edition of the party constitution, truly and accurately grasping the outstanding problems existing among the party members in their own units, and solving them by seeking truth from facts.



The important point in the ideological and political education of party members is to increase the ideological and political level of consciousness of the majority of party members so that they will understand the party's character programs, guiding ideology, organizational principles, party regulations, and laws, the three great workstyles, responsibilities, and privileges of party members, and how to be qualified Communist Party members. Each party member should examine himself in earnest, straighten out his ideological consciousness, increase his self-consciousness in carrying out the party's ideological line and political line, have truly the same heart and mind as the party, maintain consistency with the party politically, and in his actual work liberate thinking, seek truth from facts, insist on the four basic principles, and work for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

Attention should be paid to solving the problem of factional spirit. At present, there are many persons in the party who hold firmly to the factional spirit, believe that factional spirit is higher than party spirit, and feel that the party is not as close as the faction. Therefore we have to be determined to solve the problem of the capitalistic factionalist spirit, insist on criticizing the factionalist spirit until it stinks, educate party members to recognize the danger of the factionalist spirit, and actively set limits for those who stubbornly have a factionalist spirit. At the same time, those who have a factionalist spirit should be pressed to comprehend, renounce their mistakes, and reform.

It is necessary to uphold the party's concentration and unity and strengthen organizational discipline. In the education of party members, it is necessary to fiercely grasp the rectification of organizational discipline. Each party member should examine his own position toward executing unified discipline: "The individual is subordinate to the organization; the minority is subordinate to the majority; lower organizations are subordinate to higher organizations; the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee." He should self-consciously correct all words and deeds that violate organizational discipline, have the capability to know things in general and act in the interests of the general situation, correctly deal with the relationship between the individual and the organization, and self-consciously observe party discipline.

The party's fine traditional workstyle should be restored and developed. Through this education, we should further restore and develop such fine traditions and workstyles as the mass line, seeking truth from facts, theory linked with practice, criticism and self-criticism, and arduous struggle. Party members, especially those undertaking leading work, should overcome such bad styles as bureaucratism and specialization, and they should absolutely not be allowed to seek personal profit by making use of their positions. Each party member should have the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, guide his conduct by strict rules, do things in the open, not avoid confrontation and not cover up defects and mistakes, examine himself self-consciously, be ever ready for correction, and have the courage to batten and struggle with strong trends, bad style, and evil atmosphere.

In conducting the ideological and political education of party members, party organizations at all levels should try their best to carry out political and ideological work deeply and carefully from beginning to end, educate party members "to start from now, start from themselves, and start from everything," and strictly act according to the "guiding principles" and the stipulations of the revised edition of the party constitution. To those comrades who made this and that mistake under the evil influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we should patiently carry out ideological rectification work well. With regard to those comrades who made serious mistakes, it is still necessary to insist on the principle of "curing the illness and saving the patient from danger," and "unity--criticism--unity." With regard to those party members who do not want to change after repeated advice, who disregard the repeatedly issued orders of the Party Central Committee, who grind their teeth in hatred of the party's lines, guiding principles, and policies, who take over work but do nothing, who still engage overtly and covertly in factional splittist activities even up to the present who want to be received as equals within the party organization, who openly commit foolish acts, and who seriously break the law and disturb order, we should decidedly punish them according to party discipline and the laws of the nation. We should never allow them to continue to go free.

In sum, before the convention of the 12th National People's Congress, party organizations at all levels should earnestly grasp well the ideological and political education of party members, and, through studying and discussing the revised edition of the party constitution and pursuing thoroughly the execution of the "guiding principles," completely get rid of the evil effects of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," support the leading ranks of the party at all levels, go in for correct party style and for strict party discipline, and elevate the majority of party members to the level of qualified party members, so as to fully develop the stronghold role and the exemplary vanguard role of party organizations at all levels in the construction of the four modernizations.

9503

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### VIOLATIONS OF PARTY DISCIPLINE UNCOVERED IN ZHEJIANG

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by the Discipline Inspection Commission of Wenzhou Prefectural Party Committee: "Upheld the Solemnity of Party Discipline"]

[Text] Our discipline inspection commission has considered it a sacred duty to uphold the party's "guiding principles" and to preserve the sanctity of party discipline.

Last year, we investigated and prosecuted several major and complicated cases involving violations of law and discipline. For a long time, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" trampled our party regulations and rules underfoot, thus creating a situation in which party discipline was not strictly observed by party members. From our handling of the aforementioned cases we feel that today it is very difficult to track down and prosecute any cases of violations of discipline. Last year, when we accepted the assignment to investigate a number of major and complicated cases of violation of discipline, some friendly comrades were worried about whether we could carry out our assignment, saying: "In feudal society, law enforcement officials like Bao Gong were authorized to execute criminals without the prior approval of higher authorities. Today, in our socialist society, law enforcement officials must carry out their duties without the delegation of that kind of power, thus making it more difficult for them to investigate and prosecute a case." To be blunt, the so-called difficulties have resulted from resistance by alleged violators of discipline, their associates and leaders. When the alleged violators of discipline were being questioned, they often refused to tell the truth and complicated the investigations with lies and false depositions. They even spread rumors to mislead the people, in the hope of compelling us to stop the investigations. When we check their depositions with their associates, they either lied to us for fear of reprisals from the suspected violators of discipline, who still wielded power and overriden influence over the people, or helped them cover up the seamy side of the cases in an attempt to prevent us from continuing the investigations. Some of them even tried to frighten discipline inspection cadres with threats of violence. When we went to confer with their leaders on the cases, they even tried to exonerate and protect the suspects, in gross disregard of the sanctity of law and discipline and principles for which our party stands.

In the face of such a difficult and complicated situation, should we continue or retreat from our investigations? As discipline inspection cadres, we have always considered it our duty to defend party rules and regulations, to do everyone justice, to resolutely struggle against saboteurs of the party's fine workstyles and violators of party discipline, and to uphold the solemnity of party discipline. In order to carry out the tasks assigned by the party, we must daringly stand up to, and nibble at, any "hard bones." The masses have demanded that when an inspection of party discipline is conducted, everyone be treated as equal before the law. In this connection, they said: "We must display courage to deal blows not only to 'flies' but also to 'roaches' and tigers and wolves as well." We must daringly "nibble at hard bones" in response to the masses' demand. Only in this way can we preserve the sanctity of party rules and regulations. We also feel that the party should take action against anyone proven guilty of violating its discipline, no matter how long his service, how high his position, or how great his contributions. In this connection, some leading members of our prefectural discipline inspection commission often say: "Since the party and people have entrusted us with the task of inspecting party discipline, we must politically commit ourselves to serve the interests of the party, to make justice prevail, and to preserve the sanctity of party regulations and rules." To this end, we should not fear offending the people or fear their reprisals or any other unfavorable consequences. We must carefully and thoroughly conduct investigations and handle every case with a high sense of responsibility for the revolution and in a spirit of seeking truth from facts. We must gather information which will lead us to track down a case and get a clear understanding of it. In short, we must exercise great care in handling each case.

An example was the case of Ye Ruiyu [3509 3843 3768] and company, who avenged their opponents with retaliatory actions. In June and July 1979, as a result of two investigations into this case, we obtained indisputable circumstantial and material evidence. On 4 August 1979, we completed an investigatory report identifying the Ye Ruiyu case as one of suppressing democracy, of infringing on the democratic rights and personal freedoms of party members and citizens, and of avenging opponents with retaliatory actions, in violation of party discipline and state laws. At the same time, on the basis of the facts and our longstanding policy, using party discipline as the criterion, we suggested that the party take disciplinary action against Ye Ruiyu and company. But the principal responsible person of the municipal party committee rejected this suggestion, trying to shelve the case. In order to uphold the party regulations and rules and justice and preserve the sanctity of party discipline, we repeatedly called on him to speed up the handling of the case. We did so without fear of offending anyone. Another leading comrade on our prefectural discipline inspection commission also discussed this matter by telephone with a responsible comrade of the municipal discipline inspection commission several times, asking him to relay a request to the municipal party committee to give opinions of its own in order to conclude the case expeditiously. Fearing neither reprisals nor other unfavorable consequences, some comrades on our prefectural discipline



inspection commission wrote two letters to the central Commission for Inspection of Discipline scolding the principal responsible person of the Wenzhou Municipal Party Committee for presenting biased opinions in defense of the violators of discipline. In the letters, they also presented opinions of their own, saying: "If the violations of law and discipline by Ye Ruiyu and company are not dealt with according to the provisions of party discipline, it will risk the wrath and condemnation of other party members and the people." We feel that in handling cases, we must seek truth from facts, uphold principles, and carry the struggle through to the end; we should neither circumvent contradictions nor knuckle under to pressures. Experience proves that as long as we seek truth from facts, the party committees and discipline inspection commissions at the higher levels will certainly do everything possible to back us up.

In handling the violations of law and discipline, we must persist in the principle of everyone being equal before the discipline, do justice to all parties concerned, and indulge in neither favoritism nor nepotism. We must never abuse our authority by giving favorable treatment to certain violators of law and discipline, and we must take the law as the criterion for testing party character. During the 10 years of turmoil caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," they and their followers concentrated on building up their own mountain strongholds, practiced factionalism, traded flattery for favors, and did everything in gross disregard of principles and discipline. If a member of their mountain stronghold was found guilty of crimes, they could first reduce the major issues to minor ones and then the minor ones to naught. This pernicious influence is still playing havoc with some comrades within our party even now. Last year, when we investigated a violation of law and discipline, the suspected violators lobbied for "special favors" from us through his relatives and old colleagues. But we countered this "lobbying campaign" with a determination to uphold the principle to deal his case according to the provisions of party discipline. In the course of our investigation, we pledged to indulge neither in favoritism nor in nepotism. We did so without fear of offending people. Consequently, all forms of interference in our work were overcome and the discipline and principles of the party were upheld, thus paving the way for more effective and successful implementation of the tasks assigned by the party.

9574

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### NATURE OF 1898 REFORM MOVEMENT DISCUSSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 18 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Jin Dequn [6855 1795 5028]: "The 1898 Reform Was Not a Reformist Movement"]

[Text] On the question of the nature of the 1898 Reform, there was a fairly consistent view before the Cultural Revolution, which took it as "a kind of soft reformist movement" and as "exemplifying a patriotic character and progressive significance."<sup>1</sup> During the Cultural Revolution, Qi Benyu [2058 2609 4416] was the first to initiate a revolt by arbitrarily declaring that the 1898 Reform was "reactionary," "traitorous," and "a false, reactionary path which cannot be followed through." In recent years, not a few comrades have published articles to return to order from disorder and affirm anew the positive, progressive role of the 1898 Reform; this was commendable and also very necessary. But, some comrades still said that "the 1898 Reform was a reformist political movement."<sup>2</sup> We are of the opinion that the 1898 Reform was a patriotic, salvational reform movement started at the end of the 19th century by the bourgeoisie. It is all right to say that the 1898 Reform was a bourgeois political reform movement, but it would be inappropriate to say that it was a reformist movement.

Reform and reformism are not the same; they are two different concepts and cannot be confused with each other, just like revision and revisionism; a strict distinction in usage is involved.

Reform and renovation are of the same political connotation, namely, the change of old laws and the execution of new policies. Reformism is a term of external origin which emerged in Europe at the end of the 19th century; it is designated a political current in the workers' movement which was hostile to Marxism and the fundamental interest of the proletariat, and it substituted anti-capitalist class struggle with a little reform which did not at all touch the foundation of the exploitative system of the bourgeoisie. Lenin set forth a clear political demarcation in his views on reform and reformism when he said: "An action of reform is usually slow, prudent and gradual, but not retrogressive."<sup>3</sup> He also said: "A

Marxist is different from an anarchist; he acknowledges the struggle to achieve reform, i.e., he acknowledges the struggle to effect an improvement of the condition of the laborer in a situation in which the ruling class still retains the control of political power. But at the same time, a Marxist is also firmly opposed to a reformist who directly or indirectly limits the orientation and activity of the working class within the realm of reform. Reformism is a deception perpetrated by the bourgeoisie against the workers, because, so long as the rule of capital continues to exist, the workers remain hired slaves no matter how individual reforms are carried out.<sup>6</sup> This indicates that, under ordinary historical conditions, reform is a regular, progressive measure; but if one limits oneself within the realm of reform even when the opportunity for revolution becomes ripe, one is bound to be trapped in reformism and thereby play the reactionary role of eroding and anesthetizing [the will of] the masses. This is to say that, when we analyze a problem we must base ourselves on definite time and conditions and thereby pass a fair judgment.

The 1898 Reform occurred at the end of the 19th century; although the rising Chinese national bourgeoisie was then still rather immature, it did, after all, represent a new mode of production; it consisted of revolutionaries and pioneers; it reflected the demand for new productive forces; and it was a principal motive force propelling society forward. They urgently demanded a change in the existing situation, and they were working hard to cumulate their strength for ridding China of the danger of partition by the Powers and of the oppression of feudalism and autocracy; they were full of vigor and eager to try their strength. The heavy tasks of anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism conferred by the new era were now, at this juncture, falling on the shoulders of the national bourgeoisie. At that time, there were two factions in the politics of the Chinese national bourgeoisie: one was the reformers represented by Kang Yuwei, Liang Qichao, Yen Fu, Tan Sitong, etc., who advocated the following of the path of reform, the changing of existing laws and the adoption of new policies; the other was the revolutionaries represented by Sun Zhongshan, who advocated the following of the path of revolution and armed opposition to the Qing Government. Between these two factions "there were very intimate and cordial interchanges, and no differentiation was really stressed." Both of them were seeking truth, exploring the paths for the salvation of the state and the nation; for the purpose of reaching a basically similar ultimate destination, a movement for social change in two different forms was carried out: there was no contradiction between the parallels. This was not the way Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their hackneyed literateurs had described it, that the emergence of a reform movement was always against revolution and essentially reactionary.

This was tested by social practice. In 1894, Sun Zhongshan organized the earliest bourgeois revolutionary group--the China Revival Association--and proposed the revolutionary program of "driving out the barbarians, reviving China, and establishing a federal government." After he failed for the first time when he led the Guangzhou uprising, the ordinary people took Sun Zhongshan, who wanted to overthrow the Emperor, as a "madman" and

dared not get near to him. This fact indicates that the subjective and objective conditions for a bourgeois revolution were still not present at that time. Sun Zhongshan's revolutionary policy and activity were still not understood by people. On the other hand, the "presentation of a memorial by way of the official carriage" sponsored by Kang Yuwei and Liang Qichao in those days served to organize more than 1,000 imperial licentiates from all over the country to present their common memorial and appeal together and provide a new mode of conduct, resulting in their great popularity for a time. They repeatedly submitted memorials to the Qing emperor, organized study societies, established schools, published newspapers, pointed out time and again the danger of state annexation and national annihilation, sharply reprimanded the conduct of betrayal and fawning on foreign powers on the part of the landlord class in power, called for the change of existing laws and strengthening of the nation in order to avert the danger of annexation and annihilation, and for the first time clearly posed the two questions of national independence and the development of capitalism: all this was evidently in accord with the demands of China's historical development and beneficial to the inciting of patriotic zeal on the part of the masses. Precisely because they thrust themselves forward and dared to say: "By that time, we were afraid that it would be impossible for Your Majesty and the ministers even to beg for long-term peace by becoming plebeians," and they also warned suggestively about a possible repetition of "an unbearable past incident [like a former emperor committing suicide] at Meishan [in the Imperial Garden]," that the youthful Emperor Guangxu, who "rather wished to do something about the situation," was ultimately shaken. He was "unwilling to be the ruler to lose his country," made up his mind to support the reform measures recommended, and thereby forged a political reform movement from above. From the several dozen edicts on such reform measures promulgated during the "Hundred-day Reform," we can see that this was the blazing of a path for the development of the political, economic and cultural ideology of the bourgeoisie, and this was a vehement impact hurled against the feudal autocracy from its upper structure to its economic foundation. And precisely because of this, the 1898 Reform could not be tolerated by the feudal autocracy; it obviously did not belong to the realm of reformism which sought to maintain the old institutions. This point may also be verified in reverse by the fact that the feudal diehard forces headed by the empress dowager "would rather lose the country than agree to a change of the existing regime" and hence eventually put the reformers to death.

Although because of the suppleness on the part of the bourgeois reformers, they harbored vain hopes toward imperialism and the feudal forces in thinking that the adoption of the means of violent revolution was not necessary and they also remained distant from the vast ranks of the masses, so that the 1898 Reform ended in failure upon the shedding of blood by "The Six Gentlemen," yet, "the ancients never judged heroes on account of their successes or failures," hence we must not underestimate the character and role of the 1898 Reform merely on account of its eventual failure, just as we cannot, merely on account of the eventual failure of

the Heavenly Kingdom of Peace, the Boxer Movement, and the 1911 Revolution underestimate their own brilliance. As regards this series of movements and revolutions in modern China, "even though their respective conditions differed from one another, they all aimed at resisting the external enemies or at a transformation of the existing situation,"<sup>5</sup> "not a single one of them was without the characteristic of a bourgeois democratic revolution,"<sup>6</sup> "and all of them demonstrated the stubborn spirit of resistance on the part of the Chinese people in never resigning to submission under imperialism and its running dogs."<sup>7</sup> Among the four persons cited by Comrade Mao Zedong as "advanced Chinese who sought truth from the Western countries through great and countless toils" in China's modern history, Hong Xiuquan, Kang Yuwei, Yen Fu and Sun Zhongshan, reform devotees made up two of them. Nor was it by accident that Kang and Yen were mentioned in the same breath with peasant revolutionary leader Hong Xiuquan and bourgeois revolutionary leader Sun Zhongshan; here Kang and Yen were taken as the representatives of the new-born forces in China at the end of the 19th century and leaders of the reform movement. They and the reform movement initiated by them were both honors conferred on China by that era, and their significance and roles can certainly not be overlooked.

The 1898 Reform took place at a middle point between the Heavenly Kingdom of Peace Revolution and the 1911 Revolution and was in the process precisely when the old type of revolution led by the peasantry was giving way to the new type of revolution led by the bourgeoisie; hence it played the role of an intermediate link connecting the past to the future. As a first practice undertaken by the Chinese bourgeoisie to change the country's social system, the 1898 Reform was a daring experiment on the part of the new, advanced class; since reform had failed, so revolution followed up: many reform devotees thus automatically adapted to this tide of the time and quickly woke up to embark upon the road of revolution. It can be said that, without the 1898 Reform at the time, there could not have been the 1911 Revolution which followed in its wake so quickly. Therefore, if we look at the whole history of China's revolutionary struggles in its semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, the 1898 Reform also belonged to the realm of the bourgeois old-democratic revolutionary movement; it was "a step of the ladder" in the advance of history.

Hence, we cannot, just because Kang, Liang, Yen and others still persisted in their royalist stand in a diehard manner, opposed revolution, and degenerated from reformers into royalists at the beginning of the 20th century when the democratic revolutionary ideological trend of the bourgeoisie surged and the great storm of revolution was already on the verge of breaking out, thereby take their attempt at social change in conformity to the tendency of historical development at the end of the 19th century--the 1898 Reform--also as a reformist movement without distinction. This would result in confusion of the right with the wrong, and would hardly accord with the historical-materialistic point of view.



#### FOOTNOTES

1. Introduction to "The 1898 Reform," in Jian Bozan, et al, eds., "A Compendium of Data on China's Modern History."
2. RENMIN RIBAO, 14 Nov 79.
3. "Selected Works of Lenin," Vo 4, p 576.
4. "Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 19, p 372.
5. "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," p 528.
6. "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," p 523.
7. "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," p 595.

9255

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS IN IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK STRESSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Peng Haorong [1756 1170 2837], Shen Hongda [3088 1347 6671], and Li Shixian [2621 0013 7359] of the Economics Department of Liaoning University: "The Application of Social Psychology in Ideological-Political Work"]

[Text] Psychology is a subject in science. Man's psychology is a function of the brain, a reflection of the external world. Any man goes through a perceiving process, a feeling process, and a willing process; these are different aspects of the same sensual activity and also processes of the same high nervous activity. These psychological processes are intrinsic with every man but, at the same time, because of the difference in every man's biological characteristics, the difference in every man's working conditions and living conditions, and the difference in every man's status and the influence of his education, every man thus also has his own given psychological characteristics. Such psychological characteristics, like interest, ability, disposition and temperament, etc, also make up people's various characters. And people's psychological processes and characters in turn make up people's psychological conditions.

To achieve an overall understanding of the different aspects of the psychological characteristics of staff and workers and gradually master the laws of the psychological activities of staff and workers is an important content of our effort to make our ideological-political work scientific. Especially along with the development of modern science and technology and the vast reinforcement of mental labor, the perception and analysis of information and data related to the process of labor as well as mental activity in general on the part of staff and workers are made far more complex, particular demands are also thus made upon their creative ability and their ability to adopt swift adaptive measures under situations when conditions undergo urgent and drastic changes; this makes it necessary for us to study how to put man's social psychology and other conditions in harmony with the characteristics of modern scientific and technological systems. As a result, the study and application of social psychology are objective requirements for the correct treatment of production

relations in enterprises on the one hand, and objective needs in the development of modern large-scale production on the other hand.

In our ideological-political work, we should carry out our ideological-political tasks more and more meticulously and more and more scientifically through investigation and study and analyses of the laws of movement of the psychological characteristics of staff and workers. In order to study the laws of movement of psychological characteristics, we must proceed from the general and the individual aspects by studying both man's psychological characteristics in a social group and the psychological characteristics of individual behavior. These two aspects are mutually related to, and yet different from, each other.

Examined on the basis of social group behavior, man's psychological characteristics are influenced by productive and non-productive factors. From the point of view of the productive factor, the technical level, management level and labor organization of an enterprise all have a fairly great influence upon man's psychological characteristics. Technical advancement and automation of the productive process not only help people rid themselves of heavy physical labor but also cause people to find pleasure in labor. Under many conditions, people's interest in work, preference for a profession, awareness of labor as a respected undertaking, confidence in a career, and satisfaction in the environment are often more important than material benefits. But the more advanced and complicated technology becomes, the heavier in proportion will mental labor also become; this is likely to make laborers' psychological burdens also increasingly heavy and the efficiency of labor likewise dependent on people's psychological conditions. Those staff and workers who work in environments of greater noises are always liable to have agitated emotions at work or at home. The tradition and atmosphere of a given enterprise have a great psychological influence on its staff and workers, especially new staff and workers. The political quality, capability and working style of leaders also have a great psychological influence on staff and workers. A person's psychological conditions are not only controlled by the whole society but are also controlled by a partial environment. Whether or not the form of labor organization, the membership composition of a labor group, and psychological characteristics of each member such as interests, needs, etc., are harmonious with one another always has a great influence on people's psychology. In the process of psychological communication, one person's emotions are often transmitted to another, thus leading to a positive or negative impact upon the collective. Hence, when we organize a collective or a labor group, we must consider a quota of manageability and select an optimum scale. For example, interests and benefits between members are best harmonized when productive workers are maintained at about 15 each group, and technical personnel, at about 10 each group.

From the point of view of the non-productive factor, living conditions, family environment, residential environment, conditions of commercial service and transportation service, etc., always have an impact on the psychological conditions of staff and workers that cannot be overlooked.



From the examination of individual behavior, people of different sexes, different ages, different degrees of education, and different social status are also different in their interests, needs, and preferences of benefits; their likings, habits, memories, imaginations, capabilities and qualities, too, are different; and hence their psychological characteristics likewise differ. These individual psychological characteristics are often also controlled by social factors. For instance, when a person is not given any attention, his self-respect suffers, he loses confidence in his own ability as a result, then he will lack initiative, rich imagination and sensitive judgment at work; but if a person is over-confident about himself, he will not be recognized by society and the collective, and contradictions and conflicts will also result; he is also liable to feel pressure in spirit.

Whether examined on the basis of social group behavior or on the basis of individual behavior, there is a common law about man's psychological conditions, and that is that man's behavior is always governed by motives, and motives are in turn determined by needs and interests.

In our country, psychological needs of staff and workers at the present stage may be classified as follows:

#### (1) Labor needs

They include:

**Employment needs.** Their general demand is employment; their higher demands have to do with choice of professions and kinds of work.

**Safety needs.** Their general demands are absence of injuries in the labor environment and short distance; their higher demand is relatively lower labor intensity.

**Technical needs.** Their general demand is a labor that is more complex and interesting; their higher demands are mental labor or one specialty plus versatility.

#### (2) Material needs.

They include:

**Basic livelihood needs.** Their minimum demand is a guarantee of clothing, food, residence and transport; their higher demands have to do with unit housing, furniture, clothing of superior quality, etc.

**The need for durable products in material life.** It's general demand aims at wrist watch, sewing machine, bicycle, etc; its higher demand has to do with sets of furniture, refrigerator, etc.

### (3) Cultural needs.

They include:

The need to study. Its general demand aims, for example, at obtaining a middle cultural and technical education; its higher demand has to do with, for example, going to college, becoming a graduate student.

The need in cultural life. Its general demand aims, for example, at literary, artistic and athletic enjoyment and performances; its higher demand has to do, for example, with outlets for specialties in literature, athletics, and art, and creative products thereof.

Apart from the foregoing, there is also the need for travel and sight-seeing.

### (4) Social Needs.

They include:

The need in collective relationship and political advancement. Its general demand aims at harmony in comradely relations and relations between superior and subordinate levels; its higher demand has to do with entry into the Communist Youth Corps, entry into the Communist Party, status as core cadre in business and politics, etc.

The need in the development of talents. Its general demand aims at satisfactory performance at work and outstanding work; its higher demand has to do with inventions and creations.

The need for respect and honor. Its general demand aims at attention given by leaders and respect paid by comrades; its higher demand has to do with status as advanced worker, labor model, or scholar, expert.

People's psychological needs usually develop from a lower level gradually toward higher levels. After needs at the lower level are satisfied, needs at a higher level are likely to emerge. The task of ideological-political work is to master the structure and laws of change of the psychological needs of staff and workers, unite the satisfaction of the legitimate needs of staff and workers with the goals of existing enterprises, and guide staff and workers on the correct treatment of contradictions and gaps between needs and realities.

Of course, man's psychological state is not entirely determined by material benefits. Spiritual factors such as socialist consciousness, career ambitions, sense of responsibility as master of the house, patriotism and revolutionary heroism are all important causes determining man's psychological state. To study the structure and laws of change of the psychological needs of staff and workers is meant precisely to unite labor, livelihood, cultural and social needs organically with spiritual factors, and to give better scope to the inner momentum of laborers in order to serve the accelerated realization of the four modernizations.

[This article is a passage from a chapter of teaching material on "Management of Industrial Enterprises" written by Comrades Peng Haorong, Shan Hongda, and Li Shixian. The chapter title is: "Ideological-Political Work in Industrial Enterprises," as transcribed from JINGJI GUANLI [ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT], Supplement (4).]

9255

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### LETTERS TO EDITOR COMPLAIN OF POOR AIRLINE SERVICE

#### Unreliable Scheduling

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 80 p 3

[Letter to the Editor from Xi Wang (1598 2598): "Some Opinions of Chinese and Foreign Tourists on Our Country's Civil Aviation"]

[text] In the past few years, in connection with my work, I have had a great deal of contact with our country's civil aviation and with its airports in various areas. At present the whole country is very much involved with the four modernizations, and there have been striking advances in all fields, but with regard to the Chinese civil aviation system, not only have I been unable to discover any progress, but I really feel that it is completely backward.

One problem is lies. At Kunming airport last November, the flight for Guangzhou was supposed to take off at 9:30, but there was still no sign of it taking off at 11. Upon inquiry it was said that the plane had a malfunction that had just been eliminated. Instead, through observation and the revelations of concerned personnel, it was determined the real reason was that some pressed duck that was to be loaded aboard the plane arrived late, and because of this the takeoff was delayed. On planes traveling civil aviation's domestic routes, food and drink was generally not provided (there are individual routes that are exceptions to this, but very few), and civil aviation personnel do not take into account that passengers flying at noon do not get any lunch, nor do they take into account that if foreign guests arrive late in Guangzhou, they not only miss their lunch but they also have to compensate the restaurant in Guangzhou for its loss in preparing lunch for them.

In June of this year, I flew from Chengdu to Kunming. Before I went to the airport, airport personnel called on the telephone to urge all passengers to arrive at the airport early, saying that the airplane would take off ahead of schedule. After arriving at the airport I was again informed that the airplane had not yet left Chongqing because it had developed a malfunction that was now being repaired, and that no one knew when it might arrive in

Chengdu. After an hour I asked again, and the story was changed, saying that the airplane would not be able to land because of bad weather in Chengdu. After another hour, it was said that there was rain and lightning in Kunming. With all these changes in reasons, the airplane still did not fly. May we ask which of the answers was the true one? Only they know.

A second problem is poor service. Poor service on Chinese civil airlines has long been well known throughout the world. For example, flights on many lines are en route at lunchtime or dinnertime, but no food is provided on the airplane (with some individual exceptions). This [practice] is seldom seen internationally. The civil airlines of many countries include food for the passengers, and some even include lodging if a flight is overdue or can't depart on time. Chinese civil air is different; whoever wants to ride on a Chinese civil airline plane must risk starvation and having to sleep on the street. Once, while waiting in Chengdu for a flight to Kunming, I waited from noon until evening, and then it was suddenly announced that the flight was canceled. Throughout the whole afternoon, a number of Chinese and foreign passengers stayed in the hot waiting room without anyone inquiring about them; they wanted something to drink but were not able to find anything. One foreign visitor said: "The Chinese civil airline has the worst service of any airline in the world. I've never seen anything like it." He cited a number of examples of how air passengers were treated in a number of countries more backward than China. He said: "When an airplane is unable to take off because of weather or some other unavoidable reason, some civil airlines first explain politely to the passengers, then make arrangements for their food and lodging; in order not to make the passengers agitated and bored, time permitting, they also organize tours of the city so that the passengers can see places of historical interest or scenic beauty. However, what we have encountered in China is an unfeeling, cold reception that has completely destroyed the good impressions of our travel in China for a few days...."

A third problem is arbitrary changes. If they want to fly, they fly; if they want to stop, they stop. On 24 June of this year, the flight from Chengdu to Kunming was suddenly canceled, forcing a foreign tour group to change to rail accommodations. When that group arrived in Kunming, they had only half a day for sightseeing before they received a sudden call from the airport; their flight would be leaving ahead of schedule. The result was that the tour group had to abandon its prearranged schedule and leave hurriedly for Guangzhou.

Last year a French tour group was to travel from Kunming to Guangzhou. It was suddenly decided that their plane would leave ahead of schedule, but the Civil Airline Bureau did not notify the passengers, so the tour group missed the plane. That flight unexpectedly flapped its wings and took off without over 20 foreign passengers.

In addition, we frequently encounter cases of arbitrarily not flying. The reasons are manifold: If it is not because the flight crew wants to rest, it is because the attendants want to eat. To fly or not to fly because of "weather" has become a "conventional weapon" of our civil airline. It is truly a case of "even though the sky is clear, it is also 'angry'" and we can take pen in hand and appeal against what we know of heaven.

Our country's civil airline is "only this one, and no other" civil air department in the country. Under the circumstances, they should make every effort to raise the quality of service and flying technology to make the passengers feel that having "no other" can be convenient, safe, pleasant travel. Instead, the impression given to passengers by the Chinese civil airline is entirely opposite. Today, in this decade of the 1980's of the 20th century, if the Chinese civil airline's method of operation is not changed, not only will it damage our international prestige but it will obstruct our implementation of the four modernizations.

Please, all levels of leading comrades in the civil aviation bureau, conscientiously take charge of your work!

#### Discourteous Attendants

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 80 p 3

[Letter to the Editor by Wang Xintang (3769 2450 1016) of Shenyang: "The Quality of Service of Our Country's Civil Aviation, as Reflected From Our Experience on a Trip"]

[Text] On 8 May, I went from Beijing to Japan with the Liaoning Province economic and trade delegation. On 28 [May] I returned from Japan aboard Chinese Civil Airlines flight 926. I was very happy to have the opportunity to fly on a big 747 airplane. However, the quality of service was not such that I would dare recommend it.

1. The proper courtesy was lacking. Almost 400 travelers boarded this flight, most of them foreign friends. In a trip of almost 4 hours, whether the service personnel were bringing water, serving food, or selling liquor and cigarettes, we never heard courteous phrases such as "please," "thank you," "excuse me," etc. The service personnel treated foreign travelers with humor, but they were solemn toward their Chinese compatriots. On the trip home, an unhappy event occurred: One of the female service personnel was pushing a cart of drinks when she knocked over a bottle of mineral water and it spilled onto the food tray of Comrade Wang Enhui (3769 1869 1920), vice chairman of the provincial economic committee and a member of the delegation. When the mineral water and the contents of the glass on his tray spilled on the jacket and trousers of this old comrade, the stewardess just looked at him coldly, as though she didn't care in the least. Having witnessed this, I stared at her firmly, and only then did she take a small towel and throw it (not hand it) to Comrade Wang Enhui, then turned her cart



around and left without a word. Foreign travelers nearby were shocked and could make no sense of what had happened. Again and again I suppressed my "Shangdong shillelagh" temper, and said not a word. Comrade Wang Enhui only sighed lightly. Later, I wanted to give her a piece of my mind, but she was not wearing a name badge or service number, and there was no book on the plane for writing comments.

2. The quality of the food served is too poor. There were different kinds of food, but they didn't make any distinction between Chinese and foreigners, but simply brought the food and dropped it on the table plip-plop without asking anyone's preferences. The knife marks on the sausage and tomato slices had already changed color (perhaps because they had been allowed to sit too long after having been sliced); fried foods could be neither cut with a knife nor pierced with a fork; the iced orange juice was weak because the ice had been in it too long. Some foreign travelers took a few mouthfuls of food, and after saying, "Tak, tak," put down their knives and forks. Some Chinese compatriots whispered: Chinese food is renowned throughout the world, and food served to passengers on airplanes is paid for in foreign currency, so why can't it be a little better?!

3. It took too long to deliver the baggage. When the flight arrived at Beijing airport, it was already past 10 at night. Several hundred Chinese and foreign passengers were pressed together into the customs waiting room. By this time, people meeting friends had their faces pressed up against the big glass window of the customs room, waving to show how eager they were to see their friends who were waiting to pick up baggage and have it inspected. But the time passed minute by minute, the baggage handlers gathered around their carts, and the first piece of luggage was not seen until an hour and 15 minutes later. After we had been greeted by a Japanese friend who had come to the airfield to meet us, he said with a sigh, "At last! I've been waiting 75 minutes!"

4. They were not properly careful with the passengers' luggage. One of the comrades in the delegation brought a television set home on the plane. He added a great deal of packing inside the carton. When he shipped it at the Tokyo airport, the Japanese baggage handlers took special care to paste a "fragile" sticker on it and very carefully put it on the conveyor for fragile goods. One of the Japanese baggage handlers said with concern: "Can you be sure that your television set will be all right when it arrives at Beijing airport? We have seen for ourselves that Chinese Civil Airlines breaks things." Just as expected, when this television set was picked up at Beijing airport, there was a big hole in the carton, most of the straps binding it had been broken, and the cabinet of the television set was broken. This sort of thing happens at Shenyang airport as well. Last fall I returned from Beijing to Shenyang, and when I picked up my luggage at the airport, I discovered one of the service personnel dragging a passenger's new leather suitcase along the ground, and the leather surface and zipper of the suitcase had been scraped to bits. My own artificial leather bag had also had its zipper damaged because it had been dragged.

1284

CSO: 4003

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PHOTO SHOWS GUIDED MISSILE TRACKING EQUIPMENT

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Photo caption]



Li Rixin [2621 2480 2450] (left), staff officer of a certain unit of the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission and an advanced pacesetter in scientific and technological work, by diligently studying technology, has improved a radar control station's digital display automatic monitoring [or checking--zijian (5261 2914)] devices. This equipment reduces manpower and also improves the precision of tracking and monitoring guided missile trajectories.

CSO: 4005



## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MILITARY BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, UNIT CODE DESIGNATORS

[The following biographic information on selected military personnel and PLA military code designators were extracted from Chinese-language newspapers as indicated]

Bian Suobao [0593 6956 1405]

Commander of a certain regiment of the Zhejiang Military District. (Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO 30 Jul 80 p 1)

Fang Ziji [2455 1311 1323]

Deputy director of the pharmacy of Hospital 401 belonging to the North China Sea Fleet. (Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO 12 Aug 80 p 3)

Guo Huaruo [6751 0553 5387]

Deputy Commandant, PLA Academy of Military Science; from 16 to 24 June 1980, he attended the organizational meeting of a new Society for Studying World War II held in Kunming and was elected as one of the honorary presidents of this new society. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 31 Jul 80 p 3)

Guo Xingfu [6753 5281 4395]

Appointed deputy director of the teaching and research section for tactics of the Nanjing Units' Infantry School. (Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO 31 Aug 80 p 3)

Huang Helin [7806 7729 2651]

Party committee secretary and political commissar of a certain corps of engineer regiment of the Jinan Units. (Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO 1 Sep 80 p 3)

Huang Quanwu [7806 3123 2976]

Party committee member and deputy commander of a certain regiment of the Shanghai Garrison District. (Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 16 Jul 80 p 1)

Jiang Guangmin [5592 0342 2494]

Party committee deputy secretary and commander of a certain division of the Shanghai Garrison Command. (Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 16 Jul 80 p 1)

Li Xiufang [7812 4423 5364]

Deputy director of the training department of the military medical school of the Lanzhou Units. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 29 Jul 80 p 2)

Li Zhiqing [2671 1807 3237]

Political officer of the 2d Company of a certain unit stationed in Tianjin. (Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO 1 Aug 80 p 2)

Liu Chongfu [0491 1504 1381]

Commander of a certain air force regiment stationed in Shanghai. (Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 16 Jul 80 p 1)

Lu Xiuge [7120 4423 7041]

Party committee secretary and political commissar of a certain unit of the Beijing Garrison Command. (Beijing BEIJING RIBAO 17 Aug 80 p 1)

Luo Fengsheng [5012 7685 3932]

Political commissar of a certain air force regiment stationed in Shanghai. (Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 16 Jul 80 p 1)

Xu Xuewu [1776 1331 2976]

Chief of staff of a certain corps of engineer regiment of the Jinan Units. (Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO 1 Sep 80 p 3)

Yang Guoxiang [2799 0948 4382]

Deputy divisional commander of a certain air force unit. (Beijing MINZU TUANJIE No 8, 1980 p 37)

Zhang Shuwel [1728 2885 6182]

Party committee member and deputy political commissar of a certain corps of engineer regiment of the Jinan Units. (Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO 1 Sep 80 p 3)

Zhou Xun [6650 6598]

Political commissar of the Fuzhou Garrison Units. (Beijing GONGREN RIBAO 1 Aug 80 p 1)

Unit 34143

The 6th Squad of this unit was mentioned. (Beijing GONGREN RIBAO 25 Jul 80 p 3)

Unit 37091

A photograph shows this unit's vessels in training. (Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO 31 Jul 80 p 1)

Unit 38600

This unit was identified. (Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO 28 Jul 80 p 1)

Unit 39394

This unit was identified. (Beijing GONGREN RIBAO 17 Jul 80 p 4)

Unit 51191

This unit was identified. (Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO 28 Jul 80 p 1)

Unit 52837

The political department of this unit was identified. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 7 Sep 80 p 2)

Unit 52853

This unit was identified. (Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO 28 Jul 80 p 1)

Unit 52940

This unit was identified. (Beijing GONGREN RIBAO 15 Aug 80 p 2)

Unit 80411

A maintenance company of this unit was identified. (Hefei ANHUI HUA BAO No 3, 1980 p 29)

Unit 83303

This unit is stationed in Xuhui Ward, Shanghai. (Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 31 Jul 80 p 1)

Unit 86621

This unit was identified. (Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO 28 Jul 80 p 1)

Unit 89304

The 1st Company of this unit was identified. (Beijing GONGREN RIBAO 15 Jul 80 p 3)

Hospital 157

This hospital belongs to the Guangzhou Units. (Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO 20 Aug 80 p 2)

Hospital 211

This hospital belongs to the Shenyang Units. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 1 Aug 80 p 1)

Hospital 303

This hospital belongs to the Guangzhou Units. (Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO 25 Aug 80 p 2)

Field Hospital 505

This hospital belongs to the Guangzhou Units. (Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO 25 Aug 80 p 2)

CSO: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### EFFORTS TO PROMOTE ONE-CHILD FAMILIES MUST BE REALISTIC

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 80 p 5

[Article by Wang Xingquan (3769 5206 3172): "Adopt Positive Measures To Promote One Child Per Couple"]

[Text] The promotion of a one-child family is currently the most effective measure to control population growth. The question now is how to perfect this task. This involves the adoption of a series of practical and effective measures.

Basically, the promotion of a one-child family is in accordance with the interests of all the people and reflection of popular desire. Hence, once the goal was declared, it has been supported by the overwhelming majority of the masses. The task has been executed with significant results in quite a few areas, especially in the city. However, we should also say that we have just begun the task. Development is uneven. In the remote countryside, it meets with many barriers and difficulties and has less result. Although some of the causes are related to old values, there are various technical problems as well. Many people do not realize the necessity of a one-child family, and various technical problems make them feel even more suspicious. If we do not apply measures systematically and gradually iron out the technical problems in promoting a one-child family, our administrative measures per se are unlikely to produce results.

For example, the value of "reproduction for security in old age" is a feudalistic value which has persisted for thousands of years. In the past, criticisms were leveled at such a feudalistic value in quite a few areas, but little attention was paid to the practical problems arising from old age or to measures for dealing with them. We must know that there are profound economic reasons behind the value of "reproduction for security in old age," a value prevalent in the feudal period and ingrained and perpetuated in the minds of the people. In the course of 70 years after the collapse of the monarchy and 30 years after liberation, it has exerted an important influence on the people. The feudal economy was a subsistence economy in which each household was a production unit as well as a social unit. Under such economic conditions, owing to the low level of productivity, the labor

force was generated and maintained only within the family. When the labor force diminished owing to senility, there was nothing to rely upon except one's offsprings. The value of "reproduction for security in old age" is the product of a subsistence economy. Accordingly, it is not sufficient to change such a value merely by educational campaigns. We can eradicate the value only by striking at its roots. Since the founding of the republic, our national economy has witnessed a great deal of development, and the overwhelming majority of peasants have been organized. However, our present level of productivity is still very low. Manual labor is still the norm in the countryside, and individual households are still discrete social units. Part of the productive functions are still carried out within the family, and old folks still have to rely on the young for security. The question of caring for the elderly becomes acute when a young couple gets married and produces only one child. Therefore, in addition to promoting a one-child family, efforts must be made to resolve the problems of old age. To resolve these problems, the fundamental step is to increase production and wealth. If the economy is not developed, we will not be able to eradicate such feudalistic ideas as "reproduction for security in old age" and "male chauvinism," let alone have the material preconditions for providing for the welfare of old people. Among some of the collective enterprises in the city and the countryside, steps should be taken to institute a retirement plan based on the pace of economic growth, so that old people can gradually rely on their pensions for a living. In addition, measures should be taken to introduce various social welfare plans in accordance with individual conditions and cases. Some of the elderly institutions and centers for handicapped old people managed by specialists in the countryside have produced relatively good results. In the city, retirement homes have gradually been planned in places with better conditions, and this has been quite welcomed. On the basis of thorough investigation and discussions, we should devise an insurance policy which is suitable to our national conditions and carry the plan out on a nationwide basis.

The promotion of a one-child family raises the standards of childcare, health, and education. Every parent hopes to see his son grow up in good health. Parents can pay more attention to their children in a one-child family system. The belief that the only child in a family is necessarily spoiled is not an objective viewpoint. However, we should recognize the possible problem of the child in a one-child family being spoiled because of his special position. We should adopt various measures to perfect our work in pregnancy, birth, childcare, hygiene, and education. At present, these problems have caught the attention of related units, and much work has been done. Many hospitals have strengthened their work in examining pregnant women and educating them. All county- and city-level grassroots units in Sichuan Province have organized cadres and medical workers to make regular visits to one-child families and resolve related problems. In Chongwen District in Beijing Municipality, one-child families are required to take regular health examinations, and various units have offered their help in various ways. Xicheng District of Beijing Municipality encouraged more than 70 institutions and enterprises to organize kindergartens and

childcare centers and, under permissible conditions, to accept children from workers who do not belong to their units. In general, however, similar work has not been widespread and systematic. At present, our schools do not have lessons on health education, and not enough work has been done to educate adolescents in physical health and family planning. During the 10 years of turmoil, training of teachers in childcare was greatly curtailed. Not enough attention has been paid to child disease, child psychology, child education, and related areas. Various things like these, when viewed in isolation, do not seem to be related to the work of promoting one-child families. But the fact is that the consummation of these tasks will greatly aid the promotion of a one-child family.

The promotion will come across many other problems, such as issues related to self-retained land, the distribution of economic crops among commune members, and the assignment of housing to urban workers. Past methods encouraged not small families but large families. Also, since manual work is the norm in the countryside, and a grown person means an addition to the labor force, large families tend to become richer, and this will affect the promotion of a one-child family. The present policy of rewarding one-child families, aside from public enterprises, raises the problem of the source of funds among urban collectives and rural communes. In addition, there are many problems regarding the manufacture and distribution of contraceptives and sterilization methods. Many of these problems require a great deal of effort to identify and resolve.

We emphasize the fact that the adoption of a one-child family requires effective measures, but we do not mean that ideological work should not be strengthened. Perfecting educational work is also an effective measure. However, our propaganda should be not simplified but rather diversified. We must employ various forms and tools of propaganda to make known our work to all families and people, and to make our propaganda work lively enough to produce results.

Obviously, all the problems mentioned above cannot be handled only by the family planning departments or specialists. Our family planning work has produced many good results over the past few years, thanks to the hard work of our family planning departments and their contributions--though these results would not have been produced without the help of related departments. In order to perfect our work of realizing a one-child family, our family planning workers should seriously carry out their work, while related departments should also play their part in ensuring success.

9471

CSO: 4065



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, ARTS URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 90 p 2

[Article by Cai Keyong [5591 0344 0516] of the Higher Education Research Section of Central China College of Engineering: "A Tentative Discourse on the Integration of Science, Engineering and Arts Subjects in Colleges and Universities"]

[Text] At present, higher education in our country faces this extraordinary problem: engineering, science, and arts go their separate ways. This problem contradicts the nature and demands of the development of science and technology in modern times and creates obstacles for the training of highly competent scientists and technicians and for the development or research that requires integration and cuts across all scientific disciplines.

#### The Trend of Higher Education in the World Is Toward Integration of Science, Engineering and Arts

If we read the history of the development of higher education in the world, we will find that all the well-known universities in the developed countries are integrated universities, and that they have developed from diversification to integration. The history of human civilization shows that England was the first country to have universities. Oxford University was founded in the 12th century. Cambridge University was founded in the 13th century. At that time, the natural sciences had not been established as separate branches of learning and were inseparable from philosophy. Reflecting the scientific development of those days, the universities were not divided into different colleges or departments. With the development of production, the natural sciences broke away from philosophy as separate subjects of study after the 15th century. Thus science began to move into various fields of specialization, with each branch taking on one subject in the study of nature. By the early 19th century, the natural sciences had reached a high level of diversification. Dynamics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology and geology began to be established as different fields of pursuit. To reflect the development of science and technology of this period, many new universities in various countries set up different



departments for different studies. Many of these newly established universities leaned heavily on the technological side (such as industrial technology, agricultural technology, and medical science).

#### All-Round Development of Science and Technology Demands Integration of Science, Engineering and Arts

Since the 1930's, and especially since the Second World War, the trend in the development of science and technology has been unmistakably toward integration. Science has stopped branching off into ever-multiplying areas of special study and, instead, has begun to settle into a coherent system. All branches of science have become part and parcel of this coherent system. This is what we call the trend toward integration. The integration of modern science has taken place not only among marginal areas of study but also among the various branches of natural and social sciences, as well as among natural sciences, technological sciences, engineering technology, social science, and philosophy. In other words, the development of marginal sciences has already gone through two stages. In the first stage, marginal sciences developed as a result of the integration of all branches of natural science, all branches of technological sciences, and all branches of engineering science, as well as the integration of natural science with technological and engineering sciences. In the second stage, they have developed as a result of the integration of natural, technological and engineering sciences with social sciences. For instance, management sciences and systems engineering are marginal sciences that developed during the second stage.

The trend of the development of science and technology toward integration has made the study of one specialized field, though pursued with excellent results for a long time in the past, unsuitable for our modern times. Many of the major scientific, technological, and social issues of today have such wide implications that the study of solutions to these issues requires the coordination of all branches of science and technology.

In the 19th century, scientific research was basically the effort of individual scientists. In the early part of the 20th century, research was conducted in small laboratories under the supervision of professors. For example, Pierre and Marie Curie were a husband-and-wife research team. Even Ernest Rutherford had fewer than 100 researchers working under him. After the Second World War, research efforts took on a new dimension. Cooperation among the different branches of science was expanding for more ambitious projects. Cybernetics became a new field of study in the late 1940's--a study that was to have far-reaching impact. It was started by Norbert Wiener, a mathematician and philosopher, and Rosenthal, a biologist. The basic concept of cybernetics emerged from the monthly dinner meetings of mathematicians, physicists, electronic experts, engineers, medical scholars, psychologists, and philosophers at Harvard University during the war. The birth of cybernetics marked the first spectacular success of the coordination among science, engineering, and

liberal art- in the history of scientific and technological development. It ushered in a new epoch of scientific and technological development. James Chadwick discovered the neutron in 1932. In 1934, Enrico Fermi began his experiments with neutrons and uranium nuclei, and faced problems which he as a physicist could not understand. This was because he was unfamiliar with analytical chemistry and failed to grasp the basics. He continued on the wrong track for 5 more years. Finally, in 1939, chemists Otto Hahn and Fritz Strassman resolved the riddle for him with the discovery of the fission of uranium-235 when it is bombarded by neutrons. A scientist told Fermi of this discovery. This led to his success in 1942 in creating the first self-sustaining chain reaction in uranium. The moral of this story is that the lack of coordination among the branches of science in their research efforts slowed the development of science and technology.

The trend of the development of science and technology toward integration places two demands on higher education: First, the better equipped the departments of a university are and the more able they are to conduct coordinated research, the greater the achievements will be expected of a university. Second, a university must try to develop in its students the ability to reach beyond their area of specialization and to engage in coordinated research. In other words, it must train its students thoroughly in basic scientific theory, and at the same time give them the widest possible exposure to all branches of science. To meet these demands, many noted universities in developed countries have, since the 1930's and especially since World War II, expanded into all-round institutions integrating science and engineering with liberal arts, even though they may have different emphases in their instruction.

#### Reforming the Structure of Higher Education, and Training a Large Number of Scientists and Technicians

If we are to realize, more or less, the four modernizations by the end of this century, we must plan to gradually transform a number of our major universities into integrated institutions with different emphases where science, engineering and humanities are inseparable and where instruction and research go hand in hand. This concept is not "one of those capitalist fantasies" or a "pipedream." It is perfectly in keeping with objective law.

Marx saw both the possibility and the necessity of all-round human development, based on his analysis of the nature of the forces of production in an industrial mass production situation. Engels reconfirmed Marx' observation from the viewpoint that nature is an indivisible entity, and that nature is dialectically interlocked with human society.

One school of opinion once held that Marx' and Engels' definition of all-round development is that man must be capable of both manual and mental labor. That opinion is only partially correct. While Marx and Engels did mean that, what they really wanted to say was that man must develop his intellect toward all-roundness.

In ancient Greece, a shoemaker once made a critical remark on the work of the then celebrated painter Apelles. Since the shoemaker knew nothing about art, his criticism was totally irrelevant. So Apelles said to him: "Shoemaker, you'd better mind your own business." Marx hailed Apelles' reply as embodying the "gem" of wisdom in a handicraft society. As industrial mass production has taken over since the 19th century, we would be "terribly foolish" ("Das Kapital," Vol 1, P 535) to continue to think that a man in one profession would know nothing about another profession.

Analysing the indivisibility of matter in our world, Engels commented: "The nature which we face is an indivisible whole. It is the sum of all things in it." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 20, P 409) As nature is an indivisible whole, we must look at it as a whole as our knowledge of nature improves and as all branches of our science, which are devoted to the study of only one part or one side of nature, retouch one another at the other end. The trend of scientific and technological development toward integration makes the development of human intellect toward all-roundedness possible and necessary. Socialist and communist societies need well-rounded people. Engels put it well when he said: "If industry is to be run by the entire society in a publicly owned and well-planned manner, there will be need for versatile people, people who are familiar with the entire production system." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 370) In this context, socialist higher education must make it its business to train "people who are familiar with the entire production system" and "versatile people." Obviously, the development of one's intellect toward well-roundedness is not meant merely to help one find employment. It is meant to meet the objective needs of the development of science, technology, and large-scale industrial production.

Our noted scientist Qian Xuesen [1911-2009] believes that if one is to recognize and resolve many of the major problems of the technological and engineering sciences, one must be familiar with the theory and methodology of natural sciences, mathematics, and social sciences. For example, the newly emerged branch of science called ecology deals with both natural and social factors. With bioecology and geochemistry as its basic components, it incorporates chemistry, biology, physics, geology, medicine, engineering, mathematics, and economics both in its scope and in its methodology. Similar multicomponent sciences include space science, oceanography, energy science and material science.

One should point out that modern science and technology have developed by leaps and bounds since the 1950's. While all the developed countries were reforming their higher education to suite the new shape of things, we copied the Russian model of the 1940's in separating humanities from sciences and in setting industry, agriculture, and medicine apart. We set up a mammoth Academy of Sciences system to separate the functions of education and scientific research. It is true that in those days we had no choice but to follow in the Russian footsteps. Later on, the Russians themselves found it necessary to make certain adjustments in their unreasonable structure of

higher education. Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we did very little to reform the colleges and departments of our universities for two decades. If there were changes in the structure of our higher education in those two decades, the changes were insignificant. The urgent task facing us today is to make the best use of our limited manpower, material resources, and funds to turn a small number of well-endowed universities into institutions of different emphases integrating science and engineering with liberal arts in order to train an elite corps of scientists as far as university conditions permit. Our government should provide funds for these universities so that they can do the best they can as quickly as they can to combine instruction with scientific research, set up research institutions of their own, and open graduate schools in order to enroll graduate students and turn out scholars with doctors' and masters' degrees who are up to international academic standards. This does not mean that all universities should devote themselves to as many areas of study as possible, but rather, that they should set up a number of new departments insofar as their resources permit, and that they should reorganize their existing departments in order to become integrated universities with different emphases. Naturally, we cannot have too many of this type of university at present. We can gradually increase their number along with the development of science and technology.

The program to achieve the four modernizations not only demands a large number of outstanding people who are well trained in basic theory, widely exposed to all branches of science, and capable of integrated research and research that reaches beyond the boundary of any single branch of science--people who will head our scientific and technological departments--but also demands a larger number of designers, craftsmen, management personnel, and technicians with various specializations. In fact, we need far more of the latter than the former. Unless we have a gigantic scientific and technological army, complete with all branches of service and all necessary equipment, we will be talking nonsense when we say we can achieve the four modernizations and surpass the world's advanced standards of scientific and technological competence. Therefore, it is necessary for us to set up, in addition to major integrated universities, a large number of various types of 4-year and 2-year technical colleges, teachers' colleges, and professional colleges that are devoted either to one or to several areas of study, as well as part-time schools and correspondence schools, so that we can mass-produce designers, craftsmen, teachers, management personnel, and technicians of different specializations. Furthermore, we must make plans to develop colleges and institutions devoted to the study of liberal arts so that we can have a large number of liberal arts scholars as well. With such added expertise in our population, we can expect a change in the makeup of our cadre corps.

9055

CSO: 4005



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### SHANGHAI PROMOTES SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Yang Deguang [2799 1795 1684] and Hu Ruiwen [5170 3843 2429] of the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Higher Education: "The Broad Prospects of Broadening the Avenues of Education as Seen From the Opening of Four Evening Schools"]

[Text] To meet the educational needs of the broad masses, many units in Shanghai Municipality have offered spare-time educational programs as a means of creating better educational opportunities for the public, with good results. In this article we would like to tell the story of four locally run evening schools, representing three different types of operation that bear testimony to the promise and vitality of sparetime education.

One type is the evening schools run by universities. For example, Shanghai College of Finance and Economics started an evening program last fall, offering 3-year courses in industrial accounting, commercial accounting, statistics, finance, and banking. The first year the program admitted 470 credit students and 100 noncredit students out of 2,000 initial applicants. The second year it enrolled 450 students out of 3,000 applicants. It uses the classrooms of the Luxun Middle School and Sichuan North Road Primary School. The faculty consists of six full-time administrators and part-time teachers. Students pay a tuition of 20 yuan for each semester. Similarly, the Shanghai College of Foreign Languages uses the classrooms of the Huaizhong Middle School for its parttime evening program in English. It enrolls 360 students, divided into nine classes. The students range in age from over 20 to over 50. They come from the ranks of industry and communications, finance and trade, scientific research, culture and education, and public health. The program relies on original English-language publications as texts and audiovisual teaching aids to try to develop speaking and conversational ability in the students. Its faculty consists of two full-time administrators and some part-time teachers.

The second type is the schools sponsored by businesses. For example, the Huangpu No 1 and Huangpu No 2 Food and Beverage Company, Tobacco and Sugar Company, and Service Company contracted the Huangpu Middle School to run

an evening school at the intermediate level for them. This project started in the second half of 1979 and enrolled 1,200 employees divided into 27 classes. The curriculum consists of mathematics, reading, and foreign languages. The tuition each semester is 8 yuan per student. There is no full-time faculty. Each of the four sponsoring companies sends a representative to check on their employee-students' attendance and progress. The teaching staff and the facilities are all provided by the Huangpu Middle School.

The third type is the spare-time vocational schools run by street blocks. For example, Fengcheng Street established a spare-time middle school in 1978. The faculty consists of three old highschool graduates who have retired due to poor health. They serve both as school administrators and as teachers. They also bring in 20 other schoolteachers and factory technicians to teach part-time. The curriculum consists of mechanical draftsmanship, machine handling, electronic technology, basic electrical engineering, television design, repair and maintenance, reading, writing, mathematics, English, Japanese, accounting, and dress design and tailoring. They have a separate class for each subject, to be completed in 6 months or 1 year. They have graduated some 1,000 students in the past 2 years. At present they have 654 students divided into 14 classes. These students are mostly residents on the same street. Some have full-time jobs, while others are youngsters waiting to be placed in jobs. The school is located at the Benchu Middle School and charges a tuition of 5 or 6 yuan per student per semester.

The above-mentioned three types of schools are born out of the needs of the public as well as the units concerned. They are good in many ways. They are economical to run and require small staffs. They make do with what they can get. With part-time teachers and a small number of administrators, each of these evening schools can educate several hundred to a thousand people at a time. They are also practical in the sense that they tailor their curriculum to local needs. Students who have jobs can readily apply to their work what they learn in the evening. Young people waiting to be placed can also learn vocational and professional skills which will help them find jobs.

The rise of the three types of schools described above shows our universities and middle schools the way to creating more educational opportunities through offering spare-time programs. Our municipality has a total work force of 4 million. Of this number, 2 million entered the work force during the turbulent decade and the years that followed. Fifty percent of them had a primary school education; 40 percent had a junior high school education; the remaining 10 percent were split between high school graduates and semi-illiterates. This year, some 170,000 high school graduates in Shanghai will not be able to go on to college. There are also some 100,000 high school graduates from previous years. This puts the total number of young people waiting to be placed in jobs at 270,000. It is impossible to find jobs for so many young people in the near future. This



situation calls for continued education for the young people, both employed and waiting to be employed. Therefore it is necessary to have more evening universities and evening middle schools to absorb them. Judging from what the universities and middle schools in Shanghai have available at present, they are capable of any of the three types of operation described above, for the benefit of the young people both employed and awaiting placement. The present 48 institutions of higher education in Shanghai Municipality have a combined teaching staff of 17,000. After this current school year begins, they expect to have a combined enrollment of 70,000. So the student-teacher ratio is four to one. If we could get this ratio back to the pre-Cultural Revolution level of six to one or seven to one, we could free several thousand teachers for evening classes. In addition, we could also get some part-time teachers to help out. Similar richness in manpower resources also exists with vocational middle schools and ordinary middle schools. The Huangpu Middle School mentioned above is a good example. As for classrooms, there are enough at the more than 400 middle schools in Shanghai to go around for use by the various types of evening schools.

Now we see that both the need for and the possibility of creating more educational opportunities through spare-time programs are there. As to how to get the schools at the higher and intermediate levels interested in offering spare-time programs, we must provide encouragement and support at the policymaking level. For example, we should allow sponsors of spare-time schools to keep their revenue from tuition receipts after expenses, and not to have to turn over a percentage of that revenue to the state. We should allow schools to sign contracts directly with businesses opting for evening programs, and to freely recruit from among the employees of the sponsoring businesses as well as from among young people awaiting employment. We should also allow businesses to deal directly with schools for educational contracts. We should suggest to local governments that they set aside certain subsidies for sponsors of spare-time education and earmark more funds for those evening schools credited with larger enrollments and better performance. In addition, we should provide incentive for study. Like the Huangpu Food and Beverage Company and other sponsors, we should set certain standards for spare-time schooling for employees and use their records at evening schools as one of the criteria for work evaluation and promotion. To encourage young people to go to evening school, we should suggest to the planning and recruiting departments that they hire the better graduates from evening schools and require academic credentials (or equivalents) for each type of job. The municipality could also set up a civil examination office. Those who are already working and those who are awaiting placement, once they pass an examination establishing their academic competence either at the college level or at the middle school level, would be placed in jobs commensurate with their educational level, and be paid accordingly.

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### STEPS TAKEN TO IMPROVE NATIONALITY WORK

Beijing MINZU TUANJIE [NATIONALITY UNITY] in Chinese No 5, 15 May 80  
pp 20-21

[Article: "Activities in Nationality Work"]

[Text] Military Units Stationed in Tibet Strictly Carry Out Nationality Policy

Since the Fifth National People's Congress, the military units stationed in Tibet have closely grasped the work of re-education in nationality policy questions. Because of the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the nationality policy conception of some commanding officers of our military units stationed in Tibet has become rather thin in recent years. In order to overcome this defect, party committees of units stationed in Tibet at various levels have taken nationality policy questions as an important content of their political education work. On important occasions of celebration, troops are gathered together for such education. In ordinary days, timely education is given on the basis of tasks assigned and problems encountered. When new soldiers are first enrolled, they introduce to them customs, habits, religious beliefs and taboos of the masses of the various tribes in Tibet so as to continue to raise the consciousness of the vast ranks of the commanding officers in carrying out the relevant nationality policy. On the basis of the spirit of documents such as Premier Zhou's "Questions Concerning Our Nationality Policy," the Political Department of our military units stationed in Tibet has also compiled and distributed an "Outline of Education in Nationality Policy." While attention was paid to education, efforts were also made to strictly carry out our nationality policy and solve our nationality contradictions in time. On the basis of the customs and habits of the minority nationality, they have also formulated certain regulations beneficial to unity between the nationalities. Various units have also spared some manpower and material resources to help the productive work in the districts where they were stationed. These actions undertaken by the units won the heartfelt support of the masses of the various tribes. (Zhong Ziangrong [6945 4362 2837], Chengdu Units)

### Nimu County Sets Up Tibetan Language Evening School for Han Cadres

Except for a few old comrades who have worked there for many years, most of the Han cadres working in Nimu County, Tibet, basically cannot use the Tibetan language. In the case of the 20-odd Han cadres entering Tibet most recently, they simply know nothing about the Tibetan language. This naturally hampers the exchange of sentiments between the Tibetan and Han nationalities, and constitutes still more a hindrance in the development of our work.

Accordingly, the county party committee grasped the Tibetan language as a basic exertion for the Han cadres and established a Tibetan language evening school especially for the Han cadres.

For 2 hours every evening and three evenings per week, Tibetan cadres with a definite level in the Han language and well versed in the Tibetan language would undertake the teaching, beginning from pronunciation and basic vocabulary; on the basis of the characteristic that the county is centered on agriculture and cattle-raising, they also had the students study phrases for daily use and phrases used at work. The evening school has set up a concrete schedule for their progress in the study.

The action undertaken by the Han cadres to study the Tibetan language has promoted the enthusiasm of the vast ranks of Tibetan cadres to study the Han language, too; the county party committee is also preparing to establish a Han language evening school. (Guan Qingzhi [4619 1987 2535], Tibet)

### Liangshan Military District Seriously Trains Minority Nationality Cadres and Fighters

The Liangshan Military District in Sichuan Province, according to the needs of the units and construction in the nationality area and in conjunction with relevant rehabilitation and transfer work, has been purposely sending a large contingent of minority nationality cadres and fighters trained in the units to various localities every year. According to available statistics, since the organization and establishment of the district, 432 minority nationality cadres and 9,690 fighters have been sent to the Liangshan area. Of those who have taken office as leaders at various levels, there are 2 at the prefecture [1558] level, 127 at the county level, 310 at the district level, 1,359 in communes, 1,540 in production brigades, and 2,268 general cadres. These comrades have already become an important contingent of core forces in the four modernizations work of the Liangshan area. (Political Department, Liangshan Military District)

### The State Builds Two Cattle-Raising District Dormitory-Schools for Luqu County

The area of the cattle-raising district in Luqu County, Gansu Province, is vast; the Tibetan herdsmen must move their grazing grounds many times

according to seasonal changes every year. Since a school cannot solve the room and board problems of its students, it is forced also to move along. This has greatly affected the quality of teaching and the health of the students.

Recently, the state allocated a special fund of 120,000 yuan to the county, and is planning to build 20 student dormitories and mess halls each at the Dohai and Gongba schools; together, they can accommodate more than 300 students, and each minority nationality student can also draw 6 yuan of aid money. (Liang Yiqun [2733 0181 5028], Gansu)

#### Concentrated Use of Border Area Construction Funds

Starting from the reality of people of minority nationalities encountering difficulties in transportation in their remote hilly areas, the party committee of the Chengbu Miao Autonomous County, Hunan, made concentrated use of its limited border area construction funds on transport enterprises, and thereby gave full play to the effects of the funds in question.

Lanrong Commune, which is situated in the high mountainous area of more than 1,000 meters above sea level, is constructing a mine right now; because of the inconveniences in transportation, people there can only rely on the use of shoulder poles and backpacks to transport mineral ores to a spot beside the highway more than 10 kilometers away, and the development of the mine is therefore encountering serious obstruction. The county party committee allocated a transport capital construction fund of 23,000 yuan to this county from the border funds, and also helped it purchase a truck to solve the urgent problem at the moment. It also allocated funds to the Dagu Commune to build a highway in order to have material resources in support of agriculture, and products for daily use reach the mountainous villages in time. Besides, it also allocated funds to help the Pengdong and Wutuan Miao communes bordering Guangxi purchase two trucks to solve the difficulty of having a highway but lacking the means of transportation. (Yang Shenghai [7122 4141 3189], Hunan)

#### Jinan Municipality Looks After Korean Nationality, Provides Rice

The masses of the Korean nationality like to eat rice; but, because of a rice shortage, Jinan Municipality in Shandong Province has not taken very good care of this habit in their life in the past. After re-education in nationality policy recently, the municipal foodgrain bureau seriously inspected the situation of the execution of nationality policy by its own system and came to the conclusion that this was a practical problem that should be solved. According to the spirit of directives from the superior level, they decided to provide, from April this year onwards, an additional 3 jin of rice to each person of the masses of the Korean nationality each month. Upon hearing this news, comrades of the Korean nationality were all very happy. They said: This action of providing us



with additional rice at a time when our municipality is experiencing rice shortage makes us deeply aware of the warmth of the party's nationality policy; we are determined to return the care of the party and government with our practical action in devoting ourselves energetically to the four modernizations. (Qin Xulun [4440 4872 4858], Shandong)

#### Manchu Nationality in Xinbin Likes To Buy Pennants

Xinbin County in Liaoning Province is the place of origin of the Manchu nationality; here are gathered people of the Red, Blue, Yellow and White Banners. Pasting or hanging up pennants in the spring festival period has been the traditional custom of the Manchu nationality; but during the Cultural Revolution, a festoon such as a pennant was said to be a feudal, superstitious thing, and therefore was eliminated. This year, the nationality policy was put into effect; in order to satisfy the needs of the masses, the county's trading companies especially purchased 100,000 pennants. Masses of the Manchu nationality were extremely pleased to buy these pennants from them; those of the Red Banner pasted up red pennants; those of the Yellow Banner, yellow pennants; those of the Blue Banner, blue pennants; and those of the White Banner, white pennants. These pennants were beautiful in their picturesque patterns and bright in their colors, symbolizing the propitious beginning of the year. As every family pasted up these pennants, everybody smiled with happiness. (Cao Wenqi [2580 2429 1142], Liaoning)

#### Hui Nationality Restaurant at Huge Mountain Cave Is Run Increasingly Well

Metallurgical Construction Company No 7, which is situated slightly over 20 kilometers from Guiyang Municipality in Guizhou Province, has nearly 100 staff members and workers of the Hui nationality. In the past, if they wanted to eat lamb, they had to go to Guiyang Municipality to buy it; not only did the individuals involved have to spend some money on transport, they also missed many working hours. Staff and workers of the Hui nationality naturally reflected strong opinions in this regard. In view of this situation, the company party committee organized over 10 family members of staff members and workers, put one staff member or worker in charge, and started a Hui nationality restaurant.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," especially when everyone is marching earnestly toward the four modernizations today, this restaurant is being run increasingly well. Staff and workers of the whole restaurant are united and help each other; they all work fulltime, disregard their working hours, consciously extend their business period, and think of the customers at each turn. This has not only rendered convenience to the masses of various nationalities, but has also made it possible to have profits submitted to the state. Thus the undertaking has been praised by all concerned. (Bao Jianxing [0202 1696 5887], Guizhou)

#### Deputy Director Qian Pays Special Visit to A-hong Lin

On the eve of the spring festival this year, Qian Diqian [6929 2107 0578], deputy director of the Political Department of the military units in Kunming, Yunnan Province, led part of the leading comrades of the army, division and regiment headquarters on a special trip to Shadianzhai, where brethren of the Hui nationality of Honghe Zhou live in an enclave, and paid a visit to A-hong Lin Guangwen [2651 0342 2429] in particular.

A-hong Lin happily talked about the development of the collective economy in Shadian and the way the life of the commune members had become gradually progressive and enriched; he praised the strictness with which the garrison units carried out the party's nationality policy and religious policy, the conscious respect they exhibited toward the customs and habits of people of the Hui nationality, and the large amount of work they did to enhance the unity between the soldiers and civilians. Deputy Director Qian, in turn, expressed approval of A-hong Lin's lofty character in showing his care and affection for the soldiers of his own nationality and also thanked the masses of the Hui nationality on behalf of the leading organs of the military units for the conveniences they had rendered to the garrison units in respect to their training, construction work, production and general livelihood; he also thanked brethren of the Hui nationality in Shadian for the noble spirit they had exhibited during the period of our defensive counter-attack against Vietnam in courageously supporting the frontline and warmly comforting our cadre fighters and wounded and sick personnel. A-hong Lin was very thankful for the care shown by leading comrades of the units, indicating that he would set himself up as a good example in doing a good job on supporting the military, so that soldiers and civilians could defend the country's borders in unity and rush toward the four modernizations with a common will and common effort. (Li Wenyi [2621 2429 5030] and Du Bing [2629 0393], Yunnan)

#### Huochang County Opens Up Prayer Temples and Strengthens Management of Religious Activities

Since the launching of re-education in the nationality policy question in Huochang County, Xinjiang Province, last year the county party committee, while guaranteeing the citizens' freedom of not believing in any religion and of propagating about atheism, also sought seriously to protect the vast ranks of the pious masses in their enjoyment of the legitimate right to engage in religious activities. On the basis of the three principles of facilitating the stability and unity of the pious masses, facilitating the motherland's four modernizations work, the county party committee relevantly solved the question of places for religious activities in localities where pious masses usually gather together. There were restored and opened up altogether 7 prayer temples and 19 activity spots in the county, and this was welcomed by the masses of the Uygur, Hasak, and Hui nationalities who believe in the Islamic religion.



In its work to properly solve the question of places for religious activities, the county party committee paid attention to holding full consultation with the pious masses of various nationalities, so as to elect religious personalities who were both knowledgeable in the religion and patriotic and law-abiding, to serve as A-hongs leading the prayers at those places. As for these prayer-leading A-hongs and well known personalities in the religious circles, the county party committee regularly organized them to study politics and current affairs in order to elevate their ideological consciousness and assure the thorough realization of the party's unity, education and transformation policy.

In order to strengthen the management of religious activities, the county party committee also put down certain concrete regulations, whose main contents include the following: Any religious activity must abide by the governments policies, laws and edicts; no permission is given to the restoration of religious and feudal privileges and oppressive and exploitative systems already repealed; no permission is given to the coercion and deception of non-believing citizens into believing a religion; no permission is given to the impartation of religious ideas to youths and children not yet 18 years of age; Communist Party members and Communist Youth Corps members are not allowed to believe in religion; cadres and teachers must also endeavor to get rid of the constraints of religious ideas. (Song Jiaren [1345 1367 0088], Xinjiang)

#### Mengcun Party School Gives Courses in Materialism and Atheist Education

Taking advantage of the opportunity of rotational training of teachers of party branches in the countryside by the county party committee school, the United Front Department and Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party's Mengcun Hui Nationality County Committee in Hebei Province has carried out atheist propaganda and education. In response to the characteristic that the scientific and cultural level of students in the countryside is relatively low, and according to the spirit of relevant documents from the superior level and concrete conditions of the county, they undertook to compile and write the colloquial lectures themselves. Their main contents are: the struggle between the two world views of materialism and idealism; the emergence and development of religion and its essence; policy limits that ought to be kept under control in the launching of the atheist education; etc. Through education, the students received an education in materialism, gained fundamental understanding of the origin of religion and the conditions on which its existence and development depend, and gained a further perception of the party's principles and policies concerning religion. The students indicated that when they return to their units they are going to actively carry out atheist propaganda, guide the masses to make a clear demarcation between science and superstition, between materialism and idealism, distinguish the right from the wrong, and elevate people's socialist consciousness. (Zhu Yeqing [4376 1693 7230], Hebei)

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

October 17, 1980

Debbie

